# LATE PARIS STYLES

Dainty Bright Gowns and the Big Flowered Hats.

# MODELS FOR CHILDREN'S FINERY

Stitching in Fancy Patterns Quite the Vogue.

PRETTY NECKTIES AND VESTS

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. PARIS, April 15, 1899. Gover and brighter grow the fashions as May and better weather come nearer. The children in the parks are particularly springlike in their get up, as of right they ought to be in the springtime of life. Dainty and charming in bright gowns and

many flowered hats, they play about in their quaint, precise little Frenchy way. Lustrine alpaca trimmed with bands of satin and guipure lace was worn by a dainty little girl of ten, who was feeding the swans in one of the lakes of the Bois. Her costume combined those qualities of beauty and durability which are considered so desirable by mothers of little girls. The lace was used as a collar that fell over the white plaited siik yoke upon the shoulders, while the bodice was of the poplin laid in folds about the walst, with a vertical trimming down the front and a border of satin about the bottom of the skirt. Across the tops of the sleeves were bands of the satir and above the wrist were narrow bands

heading the little flounce of soft lace. heading the little flounce of soft lace.

Little girls look quite as jaunty in sailor dress as little boys, although for some reason that style of costume is less frequently donned by them than by the lads. Of course it is a modified sailor dress that is allowable for the little maids, such a one as the child I have in mind was attired in. This was of fine blue serge ornamented with silver braid. On the vest, the lanels the collar and the sleeves braid was applied with a lavish hand. A belt of narrow rows of braid encircled the waist, and double rows of it went about the skirt.

### Chiffon Ruches on Cloth.

The little light cloth overdresses worn by children about this time of the year are beautified with much stitching and those narrow chiffon ruchings which so conveniently ornament much of our spring and summer apparel. This same chiffon is a



ent garnishment for summer gowns of light silk and the soft woolen fabrics that fashion many summer even-

vantage on the gowns of children is the rucked ribbon-ribbon drawn into a sort of double frill by means of the sliken drawing string down the center. The ribbon may be eastly arranged in all sorts of scroll-like patterns and is no trouble beyond that which is entailed in the work of stitching it upon the gown. One very pretty frock of dark blue serge was made with a pointed yoke of white silk with a loose, open blouse, showing a touch of the plaited white silk through the jacket fronts. The ribbon is put on in a vinelike pattern around the edge of the jacket and the collar. A collar of dark blue satin and a loose belt of the same contrasted with the lighter blue of the cloth. A touch of white on the collar in the shape of a white chiffon bow gave the gown a fresh, dainty appearance.

### Soft Mull Hats.

The hats worn with most of the little gowns are notable for a sensible width of brim. The soft mulls and chiffons and laces cover these hats and contrasted with the flowerlike faces of the little wearers are most charming.

There are many novel uses of the art of stitching or the spring garments. One sees tailor-made skirts, broadcloth or venetian cloth, cut in points at the from and bor-dered with close lines of stitching over an first piece that is itself almost all stitch-ing. Scalleps, too, are put on under pieces of the skirt, which also show deep lines of stitching. On some of the most swagger gowns I have ever seen the stitching is in ornamental patterns, such as scroils and

is a double line of stitching that is very effective. It is done by a special ma-chine with two needles that are so made as to draw the cloth up after them in little ridges. The adoption of stitching on sum-

### mer gowns of linen and duck is predicted. Paillettes and Strappings.

The use of strappings is most chic and fetching and is likely to be imitated on summer fabrics of the heavier sort. One of the newest ideas in dress trimming is the use of cloth paillettes. In ivory white brought to a boll, then allowed to cool in adorning cloth gowns of brown or dark blue they are decidedly smart.

Of other trimmings of the moment there

are embroidered galloons, baby ribbon gathered into all sorts of pretty designs, beads to form elaborate patterns and paillettes. Very prefty are some uses of bows of baby ribbon. A cloth dress trimmed with bows of the ribbon in a darker shade is most

There has not recently been anything to the popularity of chiffon. almost literally to be clothed in it, according to modistes and milliners. Scarcely a garment can be donned but some feature of its make-up is a more or less decided touch of the fabric of the hour. Capes and cloaks are trimmed with frills of it, ruching edged, and it softens agreeably the jacket of the tailor-made girl in the shape of collarettes ichus, and crowns her head in the de lightful aspect of a fairylike bonnet of min-gled chiffon and flowers. Of late one also sees dainty traceries of chiffon flecking silken frivolities of the most admired of the

### A Tulle Season Predicted.

Because of this mania for chiffon, tulle and mousseline de soie have vogues of their own. The talle is particularly serviceable, so madame the milliner tells me, in the construction of those dainty bouillons that are a sort of accompaniment to the broader effects of flowers and ribbon in the summer

millinery creations.

While speaking of chiffons and laces let while speaking of children and laces let me not forget to mention the rather grew-some use of black chantilly in the prepa-ration of a recent trousseau. The lingerie was all of soft wash silk or lawn, and the chantilly was used for its ornamentation. I cannot blame madame, who had been or-dered to make it so, for shrugging her shoulders deprecatingly.

## Gowns of an Artist.

I do not know why, but Parisiennes are more interested in Sara Bernhardt's gowns than they ever are in those of the daintiest and most chic little beauty of the Folies Bergeres or the Comedia Francaise. Mme. Bernhardt's lithe, graceful style is particularly adapted to showing off the present trailing, sylphlike modes, and it was with comfortable assurance that I would get the worth of my france that I settled in a

chair at her theater on the Place du Chatelet a few evenings ago. The play was a re-production of Octava Feuillet's "Dalila," a drama not seen in Paris since 1873, and, therefore, practically new, Bernhardt played the part of the hard-hearted, fash-ionable sorceress, the Princess Leonora, and the toilet display was all that was ex-pected. In one act the great actress wore in evening gown of white satin embroidered most beautifully in silver, much soften-ed by scarfs of mousseline de sole, one of the scarfs being in pale green and the other of flams color. These were most effectively draped about her shoulders at dramatic moments, as if typifying certain phases of

A Stunning Opera Clonk.

Mme. Bernhardt always looks stunning n an opera cloak, and she seems to know it, for a play without one is for her a rarity. The present sumptuous specimen was of pink mousseline de soie over a foundation of white of the same material. The apper layer of pink mousseline was laid in ne daintiest of plaits and shirrings and oking at madame in it I am sure not half the people of the audience could realize her fifty summers. More serviceable for ordinary mortals was the dinner dress of apricot mousseline de sole covered with redingete of handsome guipure that from the shoulders in graceful lines. That few of us can afford to copy Sara's cos-



tumes does not matter, for but few of us could wear them—with discretion. Just the same, we like to marvel over them. Cravats are longer than ever, I see. Three or four is the least that one can hope to own and be trim and up to date. Crepe de chine, finished with a silken fringe is a style frequently seen and gives a girlish finish to the frock of the wearer. Ornamental vests, light in color and much trimmed with small buttons, are to the fore. They go, of course, with the severe tailer-made gown.

Dresses for Between Sensons.

Charming are the demisaison toilets that fashion is treating us to at present. The tailor-made gown, as I have said before, is a glorified edition of that garment. Silk faced, chiffon draped, stitched or embroidered, it is a marvel of feminine daintiness. A gown that, provided there was a fairly etty girl inside of it, was calculated to do ective execution on masculine hearts of he hardest caliber was of duck's egg blue cloth, molded to the figure so that it seemed without crease or plait. The skirt opened at one side of the seamless front breadth, d the opening was cleverly concealed by eans of ingeniously arranged buttons er the waist was fitted a bolero of lvet covered with paillettes of black oth. The edge of the bolero in front was idden by a deep jabot of white lace. skirt was, of course, long and slightly trained, as they all are nowadays. CATHERINE TALBOT.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the discomforts caused by lamps, irregularly filled, improperly cared for, redolent of the fumes of kerosene and shedding but a dim and irreligious light. We have all suffered under the infliction and speak Another trimming which is used to ad- whereof we know from bitter experience. Good lamps are cheap, and there is no excuse for using one proven past the power of redemption. Even in houses lighted by electricity or gas, the lamp has an established place on the library table, and frequently in the dining room, and care should be taken to see that it is always in condition to fulfill the expectations that center round it. The most essential thing in securing a good light from a lamp is absolute cleanliness. The oil should always be of the best high-test and should be kept in a close can, where dust cannot reach it. The fonts of the lamp, all parts of the tubes that hold the wicks, and the burners

should be kept clean. The metal holders and burners require boiling once a week in water to which has been added a teaspoonful each of salt and soda, for heated meta gives out foul odors. A small brush should be used to keep the holes clear, and the burner and all parts of the lamp free from bits of wick and dust. The scissors should be seidem used; it is much better to rul off the wicks with a little soft paper. wick must never crowd the tube. If tigh pull out two or three of the threads length wise. The wicks soon become clogged by the paraffine in the oil, and if not in fre quent use will need be taken out occasion lly, washed, boiled and dried. If soaked a vinegar and dried they will give a learer light. All lamps should be wiped off nd filled daily. Keep the wick below the wick will feed over through capillary at-traction. Turn up a short distance when first lighted, but never turn low and leave. When extinguishing a lamp or oil stove turn the wick down until it shows only a blue flame, when the flame will flicker a short time and then go out. This precau tion prevents the unpleasant odor which accompanies the blowing out of a lamp. Chimneys may be cleaned with a sponge, soft cloth or paper, but never with bristles or metal holder, as they leave scratches and the chimney breaks. Chimneys may be tempered by putting in cold water and the water. Dealers say they are sold so low now that the manufacturers do not

kerosene flames is flour. Water only ters the blaze. In purchasing a fowl always have the feet sent home as well-following the provi-dent French fashion-for the gelatine of the eet makes a most palatable addition to the gravy or stock pot. Water in which a leg of mutton, chicken, turkey or a fresh eef tongue has been boiled should be used for soup, instead of being thrown into the sink to clog the drain pipe with congealed fat and tend to the enrichment of the plumber. Cold mutton may be hashed, served on toast with tomato sauce, or made into a curry. A stew of cold roast beef to which has been added onion, tomato and peppers, red or green, is a savory dish not to be despised, while scalloped chicken or veal and spiced beef served with horse radish sauce is good enough for anybody. The water in which rice is boiled contains more nourishment than the cereal itself and should never be thrown out. Set it aside for a few hours and you will have a jelly which may be utilized in soup or a custard. The water in which beans, peas, macaroni or barley have been cooked should be put aside and used in place of plain water in making soup, while the water in which cabbage is boiled should be saved by itself for a soup creey. The flavor of the cabbage with the cabbage with carrot browned in buter makes a delightful soup without the

take pains to temper them as they used to.
If by any mischance kerosene ignites bear
in mind that the best thing to extinguish

To make carrot or crecy soup, wash and are the carrot or crecy soup, wash and scrape the carrot, then cut off in thin silces a pint of the outer part, rejecting the yellow center. Put some butter in the rying pan and when hot brown a pint of the sliced carrot and one sliced onion in it, being careful that it does not blacken. Add the carrot and onion when a golden brown to a quart of the cabbage water or of other stock and carde until year tender. of other stock, and cook until very tender. Rub the carrot through a fine sleve, re-Rub the carrot through a fine sleve, return to the stock and heat again. Season with a teaspoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and a half saltspoon of pepper, and when very hot serve at once with crou-

ons. "Tubercular bacillus came over to Amer-ica," says Mrs. Annie Arnoux Haxtun, the genealogical authority, "with the Pilgrims

on the Mayflower. They called it then the 'wasting sickness,' or 'decline,' but the 'wasting sickness,' or 'decline,' but the hectic flush on the cheeks of Mary, wife of Elder William Brewster, was the same as the consumptive bears today—and the English daisy soon grew in its beauty and multiplied on the graves of many of the settlers, who succumbed to the ravages of sideration.

Creamed sweetbreads are a dainty dish fit to set before any king. Parboil in salted water, then throw into cold water. When cold remove the membrane and cut into inch pieces. Make a cream sauce with a tablespoonful of flour, a heaping table-spoonful of milk spoonful of butter and a scant pint of milk, seasoned with salt and pepper. Mix with the sweetbreads; put in bouchee dishes or any baking dish, cover with crust and bake twenty minutes.

One of the best preparations for keeping the hands soft and white is a mixture of the sains soit and white is a mixture or glycerine and vinegar, to which a little per-fume may be added if desired. After the hands are washed, dry lightly, and while still damp rub on a little of the mixture. This may be used with excellent results by people who cannot use the glycerine alone, the vinegar neutralizing the unpleas-ant effects of the glycerine. ant effects of the glycerine.

To prepare cheese balls for a "savory," grate or chop sufficient American cheese to make a half pint. Add to it a pint of dry grated bread crumbs, the whites of two eggs slightly beaten, a dash of red pepper and half a teaspoonful of salt. Form into small balls, dip in beaten egg, then bread crumbs, and fry in hot fat.

The old-fashioned "crewel" work has been revived, and sofa pillows made of canvas or homespun linen, and then em-broidered with funny old English patterns of animals, impossible men and women, or gay parrots, are the latest craze for men's

### THE NEW PARASOL.

#### It Comes in Odd Combinations and Exquisite Colorings. From the Philadelphia Press.

It has come to a pass that you buy your parasol cover as you purchase a new dress for yourself. If you want your parasol to go out on a cloudy day you get a dark wash silk cover for it. If it is to do all its traveling at the seashore on a sunshiny day, you provide it with a trousseau of many colors. You can get a white chiffon cover for

your parasol trimmed around the ferule with a ruffle, which is gathered with baby ribbon. Another ruffle will trim the top or outer rim of the parasol. You can also buy a dotted mull cover trimmed with lace ruffles, the ruffles falling one over the other until the parasol is all covered. You can buy silk covers of every color to match your different gowns, and each cover will have its ruffles of chiffon and lace. If you inquire the price of these parasol

dresses you may find the figure rather large. They are not cheap by any means, but the redeeming feature is that you can make one at home, and thus you can have a very nice parasol for a very small sum. The shops are selling now at very low figures— when workmanship is counted. But in making your own parasol cover take the advice of a 5th avenue maker,

who gets up these covers by the half dozen for her Newport patrons. "Choose the thinnest material; lisse is ery good. Get it the right width. This

sol. Open it and stretch a tape measure from the middle to the outside edge, or from the end of the ferule to one of the tips; add three inches. Select goods that "Cut off a piece at least two yards long; better three. Sometimes, if I am handling chiffon, I use four yards. Sew it together until it is an endless piece.

can be ascertained by measuring your para-

"Now gather it around the top, using white baby ribbon. Leave a ruffle. Gather it also around the outside edge, using baby ribbon for this purpose.

"Now dress your parasol. Slip the cover over the parasol and tie it with the baby ribbon tightly around the ferule.

Dispose the gathers evenly around the

edge and tie the baby ribbon in a tiny bow.

"Next take several tiny pieces of baby ribbon and run through the chiffon. Tie round the ends of the ribs invisibly. When you have made a deep ruffle of see or chiffon sew it upon the outside rim of the parasol in such a way that it will fall over the face when one is carrying it. Many covers are made, but all the success-

es are upon this pattern." It is to be decidedly a parasol summer, the parasol being carried as an ornament like a fan, even when not in use. With this the case it becomes a matter of taste to match the parasol to the suit, or at least

Some of them are absolutely bewildering their variety of trimming. The parasols are bewildering in puffs, ruffles, lace, applique and artificial flounces but white seems to be the prevailing color You can match your dresses by adding flounces to correspond in color, but the chif-

fon parasol must be white. A dainty parasol was made half way of pompadour silk; white with festoons of pink coses. The rest of the parasol was covered with smoothly drawn mousseline appliqued with white lace and edged with a tiny ruch-ing of mousseline. The wire frame inside was covered with a tiny ruffle of pink chiffon, forming a most becoming background. Another in the same style was half covered with puffings of white chiffon above the nousseline, embroidered in silver sequins, Handles are of light natural wood some imes, but oftener of mother-of-pearl, cars ed ivory or Dresden china mounted in sil-Long, flat handles are used almost

Many parasols are trimmed on the inside Many parasois are trimmed on the instead of the outside, but the inside trimmings prevent the closing of the parasol except in a bungling way. They are used for the afternoon promenade. Chifton ruffles and soft roses are best adapted to the inside trimming

## HATS FOR CHILDREN.

Pink is the Favorite Color for Little Lassies This Year. From the New York Press.

Of all the gay colors which fashion is good enough to allow the children this spring pink is first favorite. Deep rose pink, the hue of the sunniest bud in the garden, is the preferred shade. And these pink hats and bonnets, like

nearly every dressy head covering for children, are frilled and puffed exceedingly. So that whatsoever pretty faces later come under them, those faces will seem to be framed in swirls of pink. Sometimes the entire brim of the hat is finely plaited taffeta silk four inches deep. This is fastened only at the crown, and the outer edge has a will of its own. Other brims are of straw obscured by several ruffles, one over the other, of pink chiffon. And a different sort in straw is covered

on the under side toward the face with dozen wee rufflings of pink silk muslin. Crowns are oftenest in ample "Tam" shapes, of pink silk, or silk and inserting or natural straw. And the choicest trim-ming is a big hemmed bow of rose pink silk jauntily toward the front. Some of these hats, even the largest, have long strings of pink mousseline de sole. these hats.

Other hats are all red from straw to ribbon. Straws used for the best hats are tuscan, leghorn, fine manila, satin an exquisite openwork sort, blue and pink, which suggested frost on the window pane in its delicacy. Hats of this lightness bear linings and frills of taf-

Pokes are in order for little folk. The fancier the poke the better. An exclusive design is of soft satin straw with Tam crown and crinkled brim. A many-looped white satin ribbon bow fills in between the crown and the brim crinklings. From the back there are long white ribbon ends. steel buckles hold in place some ends of ribbon on these modified pokes. Hatpins of cut metal or colored crystal

are used with pretty effect on these young hats. Always the pins are small and simple, and used as on the hats of grown-up folk, to fasten a knot or rosette.
Children's school hats are sturdy sailors. especially in bright red and navy blue. The reds have knots of red ribbon and plenty of red quills. The blues, many of them with sugar-loaf crown, are wreathed with

## Over the Cocktails.

From Life.

"Poor Tucker! He's all broken up about his wife. You know she got into a dreadful mess with young Smilax, and from that she went miscellaneously to the bow-wows. I don't know where she brought up, but he

doesn't live with her now."
"Poor chap! Poor chap! Well, his fun's over. When a man once settles down and then gets a backset like that, it leaves him all in a heap. Poor Tucker! I say often to myself, as I say now to you, Rakoff, we can't be too thankful that our wives are worthy of us."

## HOW TO ARRANGE FLOWERS

A Few Fine Blossoms Make Oftentimes the Best Effect-Finger Bowls Best for Pansies.

Written for The Evening Star.

The season for flowers being again here it is a question interesting many households to know just what can be done with them. The average American does not know how to make the best of them. Quantity and cost more than beauty of arrangement count most with the person of uncultivated taste. Now, uncultivated taste does not mean uncultivated in regard to anything but flowers. Many people of the most thorough education have the crudest and most primary ideas of art where flowers are concerned. A dab of color in a vase is the everyday idea of the use of cut flowers, while for special occasions it is anything that the florist may choose to supply.

Now, we use flowers in our houses for two reasons—to display the beauties of the flowers and to decorate the apartment. A single blossom, absolutely perfect, placed in a vessel suited to its special charm is far more beautiful than a dozen costly yet imporfect. perfect flowers set together haphazard.

A cluster of pink almond blossoms, wild cherry or blackthorn, seemingly as nature left it and placed with apparent carelessness in a large blue bowl, will seem to bring a bit of spring into the room. When proken up into portions and placed obout broken up into portions and placed about the room in small receptacles, much of the character of the flowers is lost. A very important consideration in using

flowers for household decorations is the choice of the vases. Tall, slender flowers like daffodils, narcissi and gladioli should have holders half as tall again as their own length. Tulips and flowers of their type should rise from a broad, low base. In the case of snowdrops, violets, lilies of the valley and similar frail flowers a low bowl not more than three inches high is the proper holder. Shallow Delft bowls make excellent receptacles for these flowers, and damp moss is a good thing in which to imbed their stems Treatment of Roses.

Roses may be treated in different ways according to their variety. The tall, stiff ones, like the American beauty roses, lend

themselves well to tall designs, while tea roses and the drooping ones are better accommodated in bowls and clusters. Oldfashioned silver bowls filled with roses and

fashioned silver bowls filled with roses and placed in a room are as artistic a use as these flowers can be put to.

It should never be forgotten that the color of the vases must be kept surbordinate to that of the flower, brilliantly tinted china and glass for that reason being less desirable than neutral tones. The liberty vases, inexpensive, yet graceful in form and quiet in colors, are in good taste. For roses nothing could be prettier than some of the dark green art vases, simple some of the dark green art vases, simple pottery ware as they are.

A very useful receptacle for those who are fond of cut flowers is a shallow, round basket with straight sides—a miniature ground basket.

cer's basket. This should be four or five inches deep and tin lined. If liked, the bas-ket may be of fancy straw or of birch bark and may be with or without a handle. Fill-ed with damp moss, the basket may be decorated with very little trouble for the center of the dinner table. Tulips, pink, red or white; lilies of the valley, primroses and hyacinths, with bits of smilax, fern or vine by way of contrast, fill the basket prettily. If it has a handle, it, too, should be wreathed with moss or vines and may be tied with a large bow of ribbon.

To get to

### Suitable Backgrounds.

The walls of an apartment should be studied in placing flowers within it. For instance, a red background would look bad against some reds of roses. An effective background for all sorts of flowers is a plain, coarse, common brown paper. In ing down to the end of the car. the spring golden headed daffodils against such a background in warm hued, red pots are a dream in cotor for one to remember. Nothing will add such daintiness to a din ner table as a single regal rose set in a tall, slender vase of cut or iridescent glass. The vase may cost a good deal at the beginning, but as it lasts a lifetime, if cared for, it is cheaper than unsatisfactory, ugly, but low priced vases. In using such a vase care must be taken to cut the stem a proper length, as the effect is spoiled if it is so ong as to overbalance the length of the

Two or three roses in a vase four or fiv nches high are satisfying to the eyes of the most fastidious, if the vase is well chosen. It should not be forgotten that the vase must be highly artistic, for with one or two flowers it is a case in which the vase s the decoration.

Pansles should be placed in a shallow bowl. Nothing is more slovenly than to put flowers in their holder in such a way that they float about loosely, face downward. A giass finger bowl is a good holder for pansies or violets. Nature never intended pansies to float on water, and if they are properly arranged each pansy will lift its head cheerily and happily toward the sun.

## Selecting the Vase.

For one or two lilacs, snowballs, hydrangeas, chrysanthemums or flowers of that class a tall, straight cylindrical vase will be the best. A fern or two should be added in case the foliage about the stems of the flowers is scanty. They always look better when stem and foliage have plenty of room in the vase. When there are a number of these flowers, they will look best if the stems are long—have been cut off near the

Water lilies are seen to best advantage Water lilles are seen to best advantage on the surface of a plate of water, the plate being as dainty a one as is in the housewife's possession. For ordinary lilles choose a tall, slender vase having a large, round base and a tall, cylindrical top. With such a vase about three stalks, with their clusters of flowers and foliage, will make a handsome decoration. These stalks must, of course, follow nature in being of various lengths.

ing of various lengths. ing of various lengths.

In arranging flowers either for the general decoration of living rooms, for the dinner table or to brighten the invalid's bedside nature should be the model. Geomet rical designs should be avoided. Long slender, graceful clusters of flowers tied with a bow of ribbon are prettier gifts than blossoms or than stiff, close bouquet of blooms and foliage. closely arranged

## Generally the Way.

From Tit-Bits. Mother-"And so your friend Clara is soon

o be married?" Daughter (just returned from long absence)-"Yes; doesn't it seem strange? ]

hadn't heard a word about it until I called to see her this morning. She showed me her trousseau. It's perfectly lovely, just Uncle Sam's chief representatives live and from Paris, and she has the handsomes ring I ever saw, and she showed me th house she is to live in, and the furniture she has selected, and the horses and carriages she is to have. She everything except the man she is to marry. I think she forgot about him." ---

Whales' teeth form the currency of the Fiji Islands. They are painted white and red to represent different values. The na-tives carry their wealth around their necks.



could get off to attend his brother's funeral an' the boss says, 'Are ye sure it ain't a ball game?' 'W-well, sir,' says Joe, 'it's a kind o' combination—me brother's the um-pire."—Scribner's.



AMERICAN LEGATION.

Kinley to represent us in China, but the

At the American Legation.

isters of our diplomatic corps. He has with

Dawson of Iowa, . s military attache,

Entering, you find yourself in a garden filled with plants and trees which are al-

most unknown in our country. The camella, which with us is a hot house plant, is here a fine tree, and those in the legation garden

# UNCLE SAM IN BRAZIL

A Visit to the American Minister at Petropolis.

HE IS POPULAR WITH ALL CLASSES

Views of Our Consul General on the Subject of Trade.

PLENTY OF COMPETITION

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. (Copyrighted, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter.) PETROPOLIS, Brazil, March 26, 1899. AVE YOU EVER



sea, and you can reach it in less than three hours. The scenery about it is more like that of Switzerland than the tropics, and its climate is such that into it the yellow fever never comes.

Suppose you could put a range of hills 3,000 feet high just back of New York or Philadelphia, and away up in their tops build a beautiful city of say 20,000 population. Suppose you could reach this by a short ride across the most beautiful bay of the world and then climb the hills by a cog road like that which goes up Mount Washington. If you can imagine this you hav

To get to it you first ride twelve miles on a steamer. Next there are cars which whisk you over the swamps at the foot of the mountains where you get a little Baidwin locomotive which pushes you up an inclined plane so steep that you have to keep your feet on your valise to prevent it coll

### In the Switzerland of Brazil,

The ride is wonderfully beautiful. Great trees loaded with orchids stand high above the jungle of matted green bushes. There are fern trees waving their myriad arms at the train and tall feathery bambe in the breeze as the little engine puffs by. Now you are on the side of a green mountain hanging over a ravine 500 feet and under a great grean spotted wall 4,000 feet high. Now you round a curve and the rocks rise above you like a great fort. They are brown and grim. Massive blocks of stone a thousand feet thick and weighing thousands of tons hang over you, and a mighty wall 2,000 feet high appears to be about to drop down upon you. I have seen some of the rock wonders of the world. The ormation of the Andes, the Himalayas and formation of the Andes, the Himmayas and the Alps have their own features of pic-turesque grandeur. The Garden of the Gods and the Yellowstone are of their own kind, and so it is of this coast range of Brazil. It is different from any other, picturesque in the extreme, and gorgeous in its clothing

in the extreme, and gorgeous in its clothing of luxuriant verdure.

The views of Rio and its great bay are magnificent and the cloud effects are different every hour. I have been living at Petropolis during my stay here and I go to and come from the city daily. The other day, when we left the tops of the mountains, Rio and the harbor were covered with a sheet of billowy clouds. Not a tree with a sheet of billowy clouds. Not a tre nor blade of grass could be seen save on the mountains, and we appeared to be looking down upon a snow scene of the Arctic ocean. At other times the clouds seemed to flow in and out among these massive hills in rivers of silver, which empty out upon the plain into a great cloud lake. Now you ride through these clouds on your way to the bay, and again when the clouds lift and the sun comes out you sail over that wonderful sapphire sheet of water to the red-roofed, white-walled city of Rio.

## In Petropolis.

Petropolis is a combination of Switzerland and Japan, of the tropics and the temperate zones. The hills surrounding it are covered with verdure, for the pure air is moist and all green things grow luxuriantly. Dom Pedro had his palaces here and he laid out the town most beautifully. An aqueduct filled with running water flows through it. This is crossed by red bridges, which fit in with the picturesque

bridges, which he is surroundings.

The houses are beautiful; they are of all varieties of architecture, although the Brazilian predominates. The population is mostly made up of the rich. The swells of the book their summer homes here. The Rio have their summer homes here. leading foreigners doing business in Rio live here to escape the yellow fever dangers of Rio, and go back and forth daily. At Petropolis are the homes of all the diplo-mats, and it is here that our American minister has his legation.

#### Our American Minister to Brazil. I came to Petropolis to find out how

what they are doing for us in Brazil. Before I describe the legation I want to say a word about the minister himself. You have all heard of him. His name is Charles Page Bryan and he has for years been well known in Illinois and the Rockies. He was at one time a miner in the west and was a member of the Colorado legislature This was when he was little more than a boy, and afterward when he came back to his home in Illinois he was sent to the legislature of that state.

Minister Bryan comes from Chicago. His

father is Thomas B. Bryan, a well-known lawyer of that city. His mother is of the same family as Thomas Nelson Page, and he is also related to the Lees of Virginia. He remembers how he was once dandled on the knees of his great grandmother, the sister of Light Horse Harry Lee.

This was in 18.0. Colonel Bryan was then three years old, and he must have been a fine-looking baby. He is now forty-four, but he is fine looking still. In this land of little men he towers like a giant above the Portuguese and Brazilians, and when with his tall hat and dark morning suit, his Prince Albert coat tightly buttoned around his well-filled form, he goes at a 2:40 pace along the Ouvidor, he is in truth the cynosure of the promenade. Minister Bryan is about six feet tall. He has a form, complexion and features not unlike those of King George of Greece, and

when he visited Greece some years ago he was again and again mistaken for the king, and during one ride it is said all Athens tipped its hat to him.

Colonel Bryan is a man of fine education and high social culture. He speaks French and German fluently and since coming here he has learned the Portuguese so that he can carry on his diplomatic conversations without the use of an interpreter. He was you know, first chosen by President Mc-

in newspaper circles throughout the west and has practical business ideas about ex-tending our trade. His offices are in the business part of Rio de Janeiro, so that you can hardly go through the city withyou can hardly go through the city without seeing his American flag. He tells me
that our people do wrong in sending their
catalogues to the South American business
men. The men here cannot read English
and the catalogues go into the waste basket. He says that drummers should not be
sent down here unless they can speak
either Spanish or Portuguese, and that
only the best men should be chosen for the
purpose. Said he:
"Among the American frauds that come Among the American frauds that come

"Among the American frauds that come to Brazii are sample sharps. These are men who persuade American firms that they can get orders here for their goods. They get a lot of samples from each firm, but when they arrive instead of trying to drum trade they sell the samples, getting more on different pleas from time to time. I had some experience recently with two American drummers who were playing this game. After they had sold out and spent their money they jurned to gambling, and game. After they had sold out and speak their money they lurned to gambling, and I finally had to help collect money to send them back home. These same sharps were advertised by our newspapers under great head lines as being about to go to South America as "advance guards of American trade and manufactures south of the countrade and manufactures south of the equa-

"Is there much of this, Mr. Seeger?" I

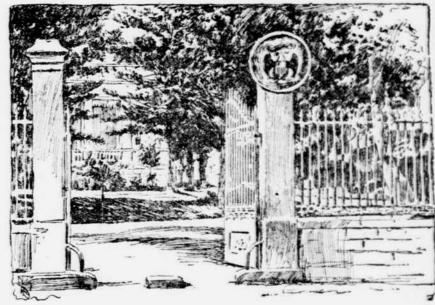
"Not a great deal," was the reply, "bu it is well to let our merchants know how they are liable to be taken in and our trade disgraced. No one who has not been here can appreciate the sharpness of the compeappointment was afterward changed to Brazii. It seems to me that the change was a wise one, for Colonel Bryan is es-pecially fitted for his present position. trilon. The merchants of France, Great Britain and Germany are fighting the United States, and they do not hesitate to take advantage of such things to disparage our trade and to run down Americans." He is, you know, a bachelor, but notwithstanding this he keeps house and entertains "How about advertising in the Brazilian ewspapers, Mr. Seeger?" quite as much as any of the married min-

"I should think it might pay sometimes. him the secretary of his legation, Tom was the reply. "But I should say it would be better to establish here in Brazil a week-Dawson of lowa, .s military attache, Lieut, James A. Shipton, and his own private secretary, William A. Lowry of Chicago. With this corps he has what is perhaps the most popular bachelor's hall among all our foreign ministers. The American legation building is one of the finest houses in Petropolis. It is opposite the park which surrounds the old emperor's palace, and back of it the hills rise precipitously, forming a green wall 1,000 feet high. It has beautiful grounds about it, separated from the street by a stone fence, with large gate posts, upon one of which is the coat-of-arms of the United Staces.

Entering, you find yourself in a garden ly or monthly American trade paper printed in Portuguese. Such a paper would be self-supporting within six months. It could live upon the advertisements of Brazilian merchants and exporters, and it would do much more good than the fifty thousand dollars or more now spent in publishing so-called export papers in the United States and in sending out useless circulars.

Our Trade With Brazil. I believe Consul General Seeger is right as to circulars and catalogues. Those sent here are a waste of postage. The best way for our exporters to operate is through such houses as have branch establishments here, or by sending men who understand Spanish or Portuguese to take orders and drum the are great masses of red, pink and white blossoms. Then there are bushes of rhodo-dendrons as big as good-sized haycocks markets. If drummers are sent they should come back regularly from year to year, and they should have a supply in Ric from which they could deliver goods when and azaleas such as you have never seen. There are a dozen different varieties of palms upon the lawn, and at one side of the

louse there is a little orange grove loaded | As it is now, notwithstanding we take the



ENTRANCE TO AMERICAN LEGAT

#### the bananas from the back yard. How Col. Bryan Lives.

The house itself is a typical Brazilian villa of stone and stucco with a large portico in front upheld by gray Doric columns. It is of but one story, but it covers a great deal of ground and has many rooms. The ceilings are high and the rooms large and airy. They are lighted by electricity furthem are plenty of sleeping apartments so that the minister can entertain a number of guests at one time. He often has a party of Brazilian ladies and gentleme om Rio to spend the night with him, and in fact there is seldom a time when the legation table has not from one to a dozen Every week he gives a reception at which there is music or some other atat which there is music or some other at-traction and to which ladies as well as gen-tlemen are glad to come. He gives fre-quent dinners, and you may meet at his table the cabinet ministers and other leading Brazilian officials as well as the newspaper editors and the most celebrated he gave a dinner to the Americans at one of the hotels of Rio de Janeiro. He is always doing something for Americans and among

others holds frequent entertainments for the missionaries.
As a result of his personal popularity and his social entertainments Minister Bryan has gotten very close to the powers that be in Brazil. He has perhaps the most important diplomatic post on this continent. I have already told you that the Brazilians number more than half the people of South America and that they own more than half They have a great empire of undeveloped resources and the chances for American capital and trade with them should be great. We pay them more than sixty million dollars every year for their products, chiefly coffee and rubber, and n return they are now increasing their purchases from us. It is of vast importance that the relations between the two peoples should be pleasant.

As far as I can learn Colonel Bryan ap-preciates this and is doing much to produce Since he came a friendly feeling United States has sprung up. During the war with Spain he practically secured the support of this part of South America for Uncle Sam, changing the sentiment which

Uncle Sam, changing the sentiment was veering toward Spain.

At first the papers were full of proSpanish editorials. Shortly after Minister Bryan arrived they began to change
and the "Commercio," which is the
leading paper of Brazil, came out for
the United States. The "Cidade do the United States. The "Cidade do Rio." which had been antagonizing us, not only advocated the support of the Yankees, but it printed an edition in gold in honor of the minister. This paper contained an article headed "America Forever," and in it was a picture of Minister Bryan in gold. Kind expressions were made in the other papers and today I find the press universally

#### Cultivates the Natives. There is one thing Colonel Bryan, has

done here which might be imitated with profit by many of our diplomats. He has cultivated the Brazilians rather than the foreigners. He has realized that he is minister to Brazil and not to the diplomatic colony. While he has treated the diplomats well, he has worked solely for the United States and has made it his business to be friends with the Brazilians He is perhaps more widely known than any other of the foreign ministers, and is popu-lar with the army as well as with the civil officials. The result is that when he wants anything

of the government he is pretty sure to get it. and I think he will do a great deal for the extension of American trade. He expects, I am told, within a short time to begin a series of visits to the state capitals, in vestigating the resources of the country and establishing friendly relations with the governors. If he does this he will not only bring every state of Brazil closer to us, but will give our business men and com-mercial travelers a standing and an entree mercial travelers a standing and an entree which they have never had before. Of course all this costs money, but Mr. Bryan is well-to-do, and he will probably spend all of his salary in keeping up the dignity of the American legation. He receives \$12,000 In gold a year, which is about 72,000 Brazilian milreis, and with which, as money to the proper former of the lighted States. es further here than in the United States e can do very well.

A Chat With Our Consul General. Our consul general to Brazil is Mr. Eugene Seeger of Chicago. He is well known expect them back?"-Punch.

with evergreen leaves out of which show golden balls of fruit. During a breakfast at the legation the minister often eats oranges from his own trees, and his cook goes out just before the meal and gathers those which devote themselves only to exthose which devote themselves only to exporting coffee. The English are investing in all sorts of things. They already con-

> lock and harbor companies. Within the past year or so the Germans have been putting a good deal of money nto Brazil. They are buying tramways in many of the towns and organizing electrical companies. They own a number of large breweries and you find a German merchant in almost every frontier town Down in southern Brazil about one-fourth f the inhabitants are Germans, and in one r two states they own the bulk of the perty. They have large farms and ere are many German colonies. Capitalts in Hamburg have bought large blacks

## o colonize them.

German Influence. The result is that most of the importaions come from Germany, and a little slice of Germany has grown up in southern Brazil The Germans there retain their lan-guage and customs, and although they are nominally Brazilians, they are for the fatherland in international matters. Within a short time a direct line of steamships has been established between Hamburg and the

south Brazilian ports, and their connection with Germany grows closer every year. As to business in Rio, most of the ratall stablishments are in the hands of the Por-iguese. They are excellent business men, accessful and honest. Some of them hanle American goods, and I find that Amerour agricultural machinery is popular, and il kinds of American machines are well thought of. Our hardware stands at the top, and our cottons are considered superior those of Europe. Of late, however, Brazil has been establishing cotton mills of her own. There is a heavy protective tariff on cotton, and I understand there is much money in the business. I shall learn about this in the cotton regions further

## An American College in Brazil.

Among the American institutions of Brazil which are doing a great deal of good is a college for girls at Petropolis. This is supported, I am told, by a number of the women of the Methodist Church, who each pay 10 cents a week toward it. It is managed by American women as teachers. The college building was built by a rich Brazilian for a home. It is on top of one of the mountain peaks just above Petropolis. and it is as much like a palace as any of the buildings there. Its rooms are very large, with ceilings from fifteen to eighteen feet high. Its bath room is as large as the average American parlor, with a shower at-tachment. There is a swimming pool of marble in the floor. The kitchen is walled with porcelain tiles, and, on the whole, doubt if there is a girls' school in the United States so well furnished. It has American desks and the latest appliances in the way of education, such as models, maps and in-struments. Its students come from good Brazilian families, and its educational reputation is of the highest

FRANK G. CARPENTER,



to show you. Fact is, I've just sent all pictures to the Academy."
Mrs. Maemillions—"What a pity! I did se much want to see them. How soon do you